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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Glacial Man in Kansas.—Two miles southeast of Lansing, Kansas, and about twenty miles northwest of Kansas City, a human skeleton was found last spring by farmers in digging a long tunnel excavation for use as a dairy cellar. Soon after the discovery, the place was visited by M. C. Long and Edwin Butts, of Kansas City, the former being curator of the public museum there, for which they obtained the skeleton. Mr Butts, a civil engineer, made measurements of the excavation, which extends 72 feet into the bluff. Its floor is a nearly level stratum of carboniferous limestone; and its lower part consists of débris of limestone and earth, while its upper part is the fine calcareous silt called loess. The skeleton was found mostly in a disjointed and partly broken and decayed condition, at the distance of 68 to 70 feet from the entrance of the tunnel, about two feet above its floor, and 20 feet below the surface of the ground exactly above it. Half of the lower jaw was found ten feet nearer the entrance, and a foot lower, than the principal parts of the skeleton, including the other half of the lower jaw.

About a month ago this locality was carefully examined again by Mr Long and Prof. S. W. Williston, of the Kansas State University, and the latter wrote a short article, "A Fossil Man in Kansas," which was published in *Science*, August 1. Before this article appeared, newspaper accounts had been seen by Prof. N. H. Winchell, of Minneapolis, and by myself in St Paul, which had led us to plan a journey to Kansas, partly for the purpose of examining the Lansing skeleton and the drift section in which it was discovered. We accordingly visited this tunnel excavation, at the house of Martin Concannon, on Saturday, August 9. Professors S. W. Williston and Erasmus Haworth, of the Kansas State University, and M. C. Long, Sidney J. Hare, and P. A. Sutermeister, of Kansas City, accompanied us. Mr Concannon, owner of the farm, and his sons, who dug the tunnel and found the skeleton, were also present and explained again all the circumstances of their discovery.

The entire section of the tunnel, which is about 10 feet wide, 7 feet high with arched top, and 72 feet long, was examined; additional bones, as of the hands and feet, were found in the dump outside; and the skeleton, in Kansas City, was inspected. According to Professor Williston's measurements of the bones, the fossil man was about five

feet eight inches in stature, and was probably more than fifty years of age, as estimated from the worn condition of the teeth. The skull is dolichocephalic, with receding forehead, strongly developed supra-ciliary ridges, and a markedly prognathous face and chin. Most of the vertebræ and ribs are wanting, probably because of their decay previous to the deep inhumation by the overlying loess.

The skeleton lay in the upper part of the earthy débris, which included many small limestone fragments and some as large as two or three feet in length. Just above it, at an irregular line a few inches to a foot higher, a horizontally stratified water deposit of fine loess begins, forms the upper two thirds of the tunnel, and extends up to the surface 20 feet above the place of the skeleton. The loess continues up to Mr Concannon's house, which is about 100 feet distant, on a slight terrace, about 35 feet above the horizon of the skeleton, and 47 feet above the level reached by the adjoining Missouri river at its highest flood since Mr Concannon's settlement here thirty-five years ago. This flood, in 1881, was 25 feet above the lowest stage of the river, which is 735 feet above the sea. The carboniferous limestone outcrops about 50 feet southeast of the house, and rises gradually in a spur ridge south-eastward to a height of 150 feet or more above the river.

Within a quarter of a mile southward, and also within half a mile to the west and northwest, the loess forms uplands about 200 feet above the Missouri; and at the end of the loess deposition it doubtless stretched as a broad floodplain, 200 or 250 feet above the present river level, across the Missouri valley, which has been subsequently reëxcavated. The skeleton appeared to all our party to have been entombed at the beginning of the loess deposition, which would refer it to the Iowan stage of the Glacial period, long after the ice-sheet had receded from Missouri and Kansas, but while it still enveloped northern Iowa and nearly all of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In other words, it belonged to a time before the prominent moraines of these last-named states were formed on the borders of the waning ice-sheet. The very old Kansas glacial drift, including many bowlders of the red Sioux quartzite, is very thinly spread on this northeastern part of Kansas, under the loess, and reaches about thirty miles south of Lansing, terminating along an east to west boundary 12 to 15 miles south of the Kansas or Kaw river.

The loess and the Lansing skeleton are of Late Glacial age, but are probably twice or perhaps three times as ancient as the traces of man in his stone implements and quartz chips occurring in glacial gravel and sand beds at Trenton, N. J., and Little Falls, Minn. In the Somme

valley and other parts of France, as also in southern England, stone implements in river drift prove that man existed there before the Ice age, that is, probably 100,000 years ago, or doubtless four or five times longer ago than the date of the skeleton at Lansing, Kansas.

WARREN UPHAM.

Guido Boggiani.—Word has been received through the public press of the death, presumably at the hands of the Tobas Indians, of Prof. Guido Boggiani and his party in the Gran Chaco, South America. Professor Boggiani started from Asuncion, Paraguay, early in the present year, with six Indians and a peon, for the purpose of exploring this almost unknown region. Only once after his departure was news received from him, brought by two members of his party who had found their way back. A small party, sent out from Puerto Casado in the hope of gleaning news of Boggiani, returned with the report that he had suffered death. Professor Boggiani was an Italian by birth who had spent several years in studying the aborigines of Paraguay. His beautiful monograph on the Cadiuéios Indians, published at Rome, in 1894, under the title *Viaggi d'un artista nell' America Meridionale. 1. Caduvei (Mbaya o Guaycuru)*, has been most favorably received.

Rudolph Virchow.—Dr Rudolph Virchow, the distinguished anthropologist and statesman, died in Berlin on September 5, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried with public honors in the same city on Tuesday, September 9. There were present members of the German cabinet, distinguished city officials, officers and professors of universities, and leading men in the scientific societies of Berlin and other cities. It is difficult to dissociate his scientific work from his public services. He stood in the same relation to anthropology in Germany as did Major J. W. Powell in America, enriching every branch of science by his own researches, but at the same time fighting the battle of science in the legislature. It is hard to say in which capacity he did his country and our special study the greater favor. Dr Franz Boas, who was personally acquainted with Dr Virchow, publishes in *Science* for September 19 an extended account of his work, from which the following extracts are taken.

"In Rudolph Virchow science has lost one of its great leaders, Germany one of her great citizens, the world one of its great men. For sixty years Virchow has devoted his strong mind and his indefatigable energies to advancing the work of mankind. Medicine, anatomy, pathology, and anthropology count him as one of their great men. For long years he has been a power in German political life, always upholding the cause of personal freedom.

"The beginnings of his anthropological work almost coincide with

those of modern physical anthropology in Germany. Among the men who laid the foundation of this science no other one has done more to shape, guide, and foster it than Rudolph Virchow. His interest in anthropology, which was destined to impress his personality upon the young science, developed during the time when he investigated the causes of cretinism and the conditions determining the growth of the skull. The similarities between pathological forms of the skull and those found among different races of man probably led him to researches on the variations of form in the human body. The impetus which he gave particularly to physical anthropology and to prehistoric archeology, was so great that the development of these two branches of science in Germany may be said to center in Virchow's activity.

"Through his eminent faculty for organization, he advanced the whole field of anthropology. He took a leading part in the formation of the German Anthropological Society, of the *Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte*, and in the establishment of the monumental *Archiv für Anthropologie*. The two societies soon became the centers of anthropological activity in Germany. The first named devoted its energies to the study of the physical characteristics and of the earliest history of the Germans. Under Virchow's lead this society undertook to collect statistics relating to the distribution of the color of skin, eyes, and hair in Germany, and observations were recorded in all the public schools of the country. The results of this extended inquiry, which include a cartographic representation of the distribution of types in the empire and a discussion of their probable history, were published by Virchow.

"The *Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte* soon became a center to which poured a flood of anthropological material from all parts of the world, and where important scientific questions were discussed. Through its intimate relations with German travelers the society became of valuable assistance in the development of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum. Owing to Virchow's influence the society gradually acquired a large and valuable collection of human crania and skeletons. Among the subjects discussed before the society European archeology always held a prominent place, and Virchow took a lively part in this work which has contributed much to the growth of the prehistoric collections in Berlin.

"As director of the Pathological Institute and Museum of the University of Berlin, Virchow had further opportunities to advance our knowledge of the anatomy of races, and he accumulated much valuable anthropological material in this Institute. His studies of prehistoric archeology brought him also into close contact with students of folklore, and he became one of the founders of the *Museum für Volkstrachten*.

"It will thus be seen that Virchow took the leading part in the organization of anthropological work in Germany. Therefore it is no wonder that his views have wielded a far-reaching influence, so much so, that without a knowledge of them the peculiarity of German physical anthropology and of German prehistoric archeology can hardly be understood.

"Most important is his attitude toward the theories relating to the descent of man. His views regarding this question were determined by his fundamental researches on the functions of the cell in the animal organism. He formulated his views in the words that every cell is derived from another cell. No matter how much the forms of the cells may vary, every new form is derived from a previous form. Cells, in the course of their lives, may change their forms according to age and according to the influences to which they are subjected. Such changes take place both in the healthy and in the diseased organism, and often it is impossible to draw a sharp line between normal or physiological, and abnormal or pathological, changes. Virchow himself expresses these views in the words that in reality there is no distinct line of demarcation between physiological and pathological processes, that the latter are only physiological processes which take place under adverse conditions. The cell which changes its form during its lifetime may, therefore, be said to be variable; or, in Virchow's words, it possesses mutability.

"We cannot, in the scope of these notes, enter upon Virchow's numerous investigations bearing upon the anatomy of the races of man. Many of them contain discussions of general principles. His researches on the physical anthropology of the Germans and his description of American crania may be mentioned as specially important.

"His investigation of the anatomical characteristics of the Germans led him naturally to studies in prehistoric archeology to which he devoted much of his time and energies. For a long time forms of the body were considered a characteristic of nationalities. Forms of skulls were described as Teutonic and Slavic; there were Turanian and many other kinds of skulls. Nobody has done more than Virchow to show that this view is untenable. Virchow has always maintained that the limits of human types do not coincide with the dividing lines of cultures and languages. People who belong to the same type may speak different languages and possess different forms of culture; and on the other hand—as is the case in Germany—different types of man may be combined to form one nation.

"These phenomena are intimately connected with the intricate migrations of the races of Europe; with the invasions of southern Europe by Teutonic peoples and the development of north European culture under the influence of the cultures of the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea. The gradual introduction of metals and the disappearance of the culture of the Stone age is one of the phenomena that are of great assistance in clearing up the relations between the ancient inhabitants of Europe. The change of culture indicated by the introduction of bronze indicates that the new culture arose in the far East. This is the reason which induced Virchow to undertake extensive prehistoric studies in Asia Minor and in the region of the Caucasus. His studies in prehistoric archeology, which apparently are so remote from his original anatomical work, are in reality closely connected with his researches on the early history of the races of Europe. Anatomical data alone cannot solve these intricate problems, and Virchow's extensive activity in the field of prehistoric archeology is another proof

of his thorough and comprehensive method which utilizes all the available avenues toward the solution of a scientific problem.

"Physical anthropology and prehistoric archeology in Germany have become what they are largely through Virchow's influence and activity. His method, views, and ideas have been and are the leading ones. His greatness as a scientist is due to the rare combination of a critical judgment of greatest clearness and thoroughness with encyclopedic knowledge and a genius for grasping the causal relation of phenomena."

Dr Virchow's eightieth birthday occurred on the 13th of October, 1901. A festival was held in his honor and distinguished men of science prepared each an address in which the distinguished scholar's contribution to his division of science was set forth. Dr A. Lissauer's paper entitled "Virchow as an Anthropologist" will be found in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, 1901, No. 41.

Dr Virchow's published contributions to anthropology, large and small, amount to over one thousand.

O. T. MASON.

Japanese Linguistic Commission.—*The Dial* for September 1st says:—"We are indebted to a correspondent in Japan, Mr E. W. Clement, for the following interesting paragraph: 'It is generally supposed that languages, like poets, are "born, not made"; and that the changes in a language come, not artificially, but naturally. But we are now treated to the spectacle of an attempt to effect a tremendous reform in a language, many centuries old, by legislative enactment. And the nation which is making this apparently foolish and useless attempt is Japan, which has already often startled the world by its marvellous reforms. And if its wonderful success in legislative reforms in other lines is any criterion in this case, it will succeed in effecting much-needed reform in its language. At the last session of the Imperial Diet of Japan, a sum of money was appropriated for a "linguistic commission." This was appointed in the spring of this year, has held several meetings, and has already arrived at some decisions. It has been decided, for instance, that "a phonographic script" is to be employed; but the much-discussed question, whether it shall be the common Japanese *kana* (syllabic characters) or Roman letters is still on the docket. It is also proposed to reduce the number of Chinese idiographs in common use. Moreover, the differences between the written and the spoken language are to be abolished; and the formal epistolary style is to be reformed. It has also been decided that the whole system of Japanese etymology must be "carefully revised." Even the "problem of local dialects" is to be attacked, and "a standard dialect fixed." It is noticeable that the commission is not afflicted with

trepidity, but is proceeding with the utmost courage to attack the most difficult problems. It is composed of some of the most practical, as well as the most scholarly, men of the Empire; and its work will be watched with the deepest interest, both at home and abroad. And the great changes already effected in the Japanese language since the country was opened are some warrant for believing that this commission will achieve a measure of success.'"

Esthonians of Krasnyj.—O. Kallas, who visited the Esthonians of Krasnyj in the government of Pleskau during the summer of 1901, under the auspices of the Society for Finnish Literature of Helsingfors, has made a brief report of his work in the *Anzeiger der Finnisch-Ugrischen Forschungen* (1902, II, 54). In the Krasnyj district are thirty-five villages in which dwell some 2,000 Esthonians of the Greek-Catholic faith. The first settlement was founded some two hundred and fifty years ago by immigrants from the country about the cloister of Petschur. These people are of considerable interest to the anthropologist and the folklorist by reason of the Russification which they are fast undergoing. Only in eleven villages can a few older individuals be found who are able to speak (imperfectly even, in most cases) their original mother tongue, and a single generation more may see the last of this knowledge disappear. Of folktales, *märchen*, and riddles not much remains. More of old religious ideas and heathen usages seems to have survived, particularly sacrifices and offerings to the dead. The aged persons, who knew and worshiped them in their youth, mourn the passing of the "old gods" before "the Russian gods." Some of the villages bear double names, one Russian, the other Esthonian. Hedged off in a corner of the garden may still be seen what remains of the old heathen "altar," where the *kahi* or offering-ceremony was enacted.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

British Academy.—*The Popular Science Monthly* for April describes the proposed British Academy for the promotion of historical, philological, and philosophical studies, and calls attention to the fact that our National Academy of Sciences was intended to include students of these sciences, but the few representatives have died and no successors have been elected. It seems likely that unless the National Academy decides to give recognition to sciences other than those commonly called natural and exact, the conditions that prompted the establishment in England of a special Academy may lead to a similar undertaking in the United States. The national societies devoted to history, economics, philology, archeology, and the like, fill most of the important functions that were formerly exercised by a national academy, but there

appears to be as much reason for the students of these sciences to unite in a national academy as there is in the case of the natural sciences. There seems also reason to suppose that the societies referred to will form some basis of coöperation as the natural sciences have done by uniting in the American Association. Whether all the sciences should unite in one national academy and in one national association or whether they should divide into two separate groups is certainly a question of considerable importance.

Dr Noël Ballay, whose death was announced early in the year, held many positions under the French government in West Africa, being in 1886 lieutenant-governor of the Gaboon, and later governor of French Guinea. Through him the Museum and the Musée d'Ethnographie received many valuable specimens (skeletons of anthropoids, crania of negroes, etc.), besides the many objects found in the cave of Kakimbu. Dr Ballay was an administrator who took a profound interest in anthropology. These facts are taken from a brief necrological note in *L'Anthropologie*, 1902, XIII, 134, from the pen of R. Verneau.

Library Courtesies.—A noteworthy instance of the courtesy of one institution to another is recalled by the Duc de Loubat's publication last year of the *Codex Fejérváry-Mayer*, an ancient Mexican manuscript, which has been reviewed in these pages. The original, in the Liverpool Free Public Museums, was lent to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris in order that the facsimile might be made.

Austronesian.—This term, formed in analogy with divers others in use with reference to the "island world" of the Pacific and its various sections, is employed by Father W. Schmidt, in a recent article on the relationship of the languages of New Guinea, published in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische, ozeanische und ostasiatische Sprachen* (Berlin) for 1902, to designate the extensive linguistic stock comprising the Indonesian, the Melanesian, and the Polynesian tongues, but excluding, in all probability, the Papuan languages, which seem to stand apart from this stock.

A. F. C.

Madagascar Academy.—The *Internationales Centralblatt für Anthropologie* states that at Antananarivo there has been established, in imitation of the Académie Française, a "Madagascar Academy." Among its chief objects are the ethnography of Madagascar, archeological investigations, the collection of old manuscripts, and especially the study of the native dialects. Besides Frenchmen the Academy includes among its members the native investigators Rabesihanaka, Randriamifity, and Andriamanantsity. This recognition of the genius

of the Malagasy is a credit to the French authorities in the great African island and might well be imitated elsewhere. A. F. C.

Finno-Ugrian Ethnographical Atlas.—At a meeting of the Finno-Ugrian Society on February 12, 1902, Professor Setälä proposed the preparation of an atlas (with explanatory text) of the present habitats of the Finno-Ugrian peoples. This work could be accomplished only by the joint efforts of capable investigators in the various countries concerned. The society approved of the project and recommended all investigators in the field under its auspices to collect material to this end. A. F. C.

DR LEHMANN NITSCHÉ, of La Plata, the South American archeologist, has been made an Officier d'Académie by the French government.

DR ANTOINE-EDOUARD FOLEY, who died at Andresy, October 25, 1901, aged 80, was from 1875 to 1888 a prominent member of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. He was one of the thirteen executors of the will of Auguste Comte.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by The University of Chicago Press of the appearance of another preprint from The University of Chicago Decennial Publications, the document just ready being *Physical Characters of Indians of Southern Mexico* (75c., net) by Prof. Frederick Starr. This series was planned in connection with the celebration of the completion of the first ten years of the corporate existence of the University, the purpose being to set forth and exemplify the material and intellectual growth of the Institution during the first decade. The series, which is in an advanced stage of preparation, will consist of ten regular volumes issued in quarto form and about fifteen supplementary volumes in octavo form.

THE QUIVIRA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, "an association of explorers, authors, and ethnologic students," unveiled on August 12th, a granite obelisk at Logan Grove, near Junction City, Kansas, to commemorate the discovery by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, in 1541, of the early Wichita Indian country in Kansas, known as the Province of Quivira, and of the identification of the country a few years ago with the original province.

ANDRÉ SANSON, honorary professor in l'École Nationale de Grignon and in l'Institut National Agronomique, also vice-president of l'Association pour l'Enseignement des Sciences Anthropologiques and a delegate from the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris to the administrative committee of l'École d'Anthropologie, died at Saint-Palais, near Royan, France, on August 28th.

AN OFFICIAL CHAIR of anthropology has been founded at l'École des Sciences Sociales de Bruxelles, which is attached to the University, and Dr Émile Houzé has been selected to occupy it. Dr Houzé is president of the Société d'Anthropologie de Bruxelles, and since 1884 has conducted, as a fellow of the University, its course in anthropology. A laboratory and a small museum have been established in connection with the chair.

MR HENRY LING ROTH has been granted a civil pension of seventy pounds in recognition of his services to anthropology. Mr Roth is joint author with Andrew Lang of *The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo* (2 vols., New York, 1896); he wrote also *A Sketch of the Agriculture and Peasantry of Eastern Russia* and a *Bibliography and Cartography of Hispaniola* (London, n. d.).

A PORTFOLIO of twenty water-colors depicting Indian life by the late Col. Julian Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, has been purchased by the American Museum of Natural History. The pictures were painted from life while Colonel Scott was in Arizona and New Mexico in 1890 gathering material for the report on Indians published by the Eleventh Census.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM has recently published "Instructions to Collectors of Historical and Anthropological Specimens," by W. H. Holmes and Otis T. Mason, of its department of anthropology. The bulletin is "especially designed for collectors in the insular possessions of the United States," and may be had on request.

NORDENSKIÖLD.—The second number for 1902 of *Ymer*, the organ of the Svenska Sällskapet for Antropologi och Geografi, is dedicated to Nordenskiöld, the great Scandinavian explorer and man of science. The issue consists of a sketch of his life, accounts of his activities as explorer, geographer, cartographer, geologist, mineralogist, etc.

ARSÈNE DUMONT.—The death of Arsène Dumont, in Paris, has been announced. M. Dumont was author of *Dépopulation et Civilisation*, *Natalité et Démocratie*, and *La Morale Basée sur la Démographie*, besides many contributions to scientific periodicals on general anthropology, archeology, and sociology.

DR EDMUND VON FELLENBERG, conservator of the ethnologic and prehistoric division of the Museum in Bern, died there on the tenth of May, aged sixty-four years. Dr von Fellenberg was widely known as an anthropologist, and in personal intercourse was esteemed a man of extraordinary amiability of character.

A HESSIAN FOLKLORE ASSOCIATION, with headquarters at Giessen, has been established recently. As the first publication of the Society an imposing volume, *Hessische Blätter für Volkskunde*, containing contributions by Usner, Dieterich, Drews, and Strack, has been issued under the editorship of Adolf Strack.

BY A DECISION of June 20th last, the Queen of Holland nominated Dr J. D. E. Schmeltz, Director of the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Leiden, as the delegate of the Netherlands to the International Congress of Americanists, to be held in New York, October 20 to 25.

PROF. D. J. CUNNINGHAM, F.R.S., will give before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland the third annual Huxley memorial lecture on October 21, his subject being "Right-handedness and Left-brainedness."

DR J. HEIERLI, Docent in Prehistory in the University of Zürich, has been given by the philosophical faculty of that institution the honorary degree of doctor in recognition of his investigations in the prehistoric archeology of Switzerland.

ANTHROPOLOGY AT SWEDISH UNIVERSITIES, ETC. (1902).—At Upsala, O. Almgren will lecture twice a week on "Prehistoric Cultures of Europe." At the National Museum, Stockholm, Prof. O. Montelius will lecture once a week on "Life in Sweden in Heathen Times."

OTTO HELM, Ph.D., died at Danzig, on March 24th last, aged 76 years. He was widely known through his chemical investigations of prehistoric bronzes, on account of which he was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Königsberg.

THE IMPERIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL COMMISSION at St Petersburg has been issuing a new periodical in addition to its *Annual Report* and the *Materials for the Archeology of Russia*, of which latter twenty-five volumes have appeared.

PROF. DR E. BÄLZ celebrated at Tokio, Japan, on November 22d last, his twenty-fifth anniversary as instructor in the University of Tokio. Dr Bälz has relinquished his docentship and will devote some years to anthropological study in the islands of eastern Asia.

DR JOHANN JANKO, director of the ethnographic division of the National Museum at Budapest, died on July 28, aged 35 years. Dr Janko was the ethnographer of the expedition of Count Zichy.

THROUGH THE GENEROSITY of Mr Abraham Abraham, of Brooklyn, Cornell University has acquired the Egyptological and Assyriological library of the late Prof. August Eisenlohr of Heidelberg.